I Wish

I Were

Well.

How many a weak, nervous

woman finds that wish rising

involuntarily to her lips daily.

She sees friends and acquaint-

ances entering into sports and

games, or enjoying social pleasures from which she is shut out by weak-

Today advertising is as necessary to the transaction of certain lines of business as steam and electricity are to machinery .- R. J. Gunning.

asking advice."

Restored to Good Health by Dr.

Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

"I have taken six bottles of Doctor Pierce's

Favorite Prescription," writes Miss M. Fyfe, of

Orillia, Simcoe Co., Ontario, "and two bottles of

the 'Pleasant Pellets' as you advised, for conges-

tion of uterus, ovaries, and weakness, and can

safely say that your medicine has been the

means of restoring me to good health again,

which I had not had for over three years, until taking your medicine, I thank you very much

for your kind and prompt attention to my letter

## WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1902-FOURTEEN PAGES.

# FIVE HOURS' DEBATE

Consideration of the Hepburn Canal

### THE OFFER OF THE PANAMA COMPANY

Representative Morris' Amendment Practically Accepts It.

MR. CANNON OPPOSES HASTE

hours yesterday. The notable feature of which were asked of the speakers regard-Company to sell its property for \$40,000,600, and just before adjournment Representative amendment to the bill which practically accepts that offer on the part of the United States.

Besides Mr. Hepburn, the speakers yesterday were Messrs. Davis (Fla.), Richardson (Ala.), Mann (Ill.) and Adams (Pa.).

Regarded as Unfriendly to Canal. In reply to a question as to the advisability of giving the President the authority to build on either route Mr. Hepburn raised an outburst of applause, after The Star's report closed yesterday, by declaring that he looked upon any attempt to entangle the United States in the Panama enterprise

as an effort to defeat any canal. Mr. Reeves (Ills.) asked whether it would not be better to wait a few days or weeks until the Secretary of State could inform Congress just what we could obtain in the way of concessions from Nicaragua.

"In an enterprise of this magnitude," re-plied Mr. Hepburn, "there never has been and never will be a day when some gentleman will not be able to urge some reason for postponeemnt." (Applause.) "We have been suffering from that for years. I am assured by those who know that the protocol with Nicaragua has reached such a stage that we are certain to get what we want." (Applause.) Referring again to the reported offer of

the Panama company to sell, Mr. Hepburn said that upon a mere rumor it was proposed to delay action.
"But if the rumor turns out to be true?"

asked Mr. Reeves.
"If it is true," said Mr. Hepburn, "that the Panama company has made the propo-sition then we should deal with Colombia which owns the canal."
"You mean the company forfeited its rights if it made an offer to sell?"

"Do you think the company would risk forfeiture?"

"It recognizes that the jig is up." Mr. Hepburn asked Mr. Reeves in turn whether he knew of any concession given by the Colombian government to the Panamany to sell the canal.

Mr. Reeves-"I do not and doubt if such exists, but nevertheless I do not believe the Panama company forfeited its rights, any stipulation of the treaty to the contrary notwithstanding."
Mr. Hepburn-"The commission says that an offer to sell works a forfeiture not only

of the company's franchise, but its property Mr. Hepburn declared that the Panama proposition to sell for \$40,000,000 coming ust as the house was about to act, and ifter a long previous insistence on \$100,-

#### OCO, (MM) was suspicious, to say the least. Protocol With Mearagna.

Replying to Mr. Cannon's inquiries as to the conditions of the protocol with Nicaragua Mr. Hepburn stated his under tand-Ing was that \$5,000,000 and \$1,000,000 were about the figures allowed ... icaragua and Costa Rica.

"Why is this protocol not laid before Congress?" asked Mr. Cannon.
"Because the Secretary of State has dis-

Mr. Hepburn, "and pending final determi-nation it is not desirable to submit the terms to Congress."
Mr. Cannon insisted that nothing would be lost by waiting for say sixty days until the facts as to this protocol could be

learned and Congress could deal with the subject in an orderly manner. Mr. Hepburn declared that this would have the effect of further delaying the project, but he acquitted Mr. Cannon of any intentional purpose of delay.

Mr. Cannon closed the rather spirited colloquy with Mr. Hepburn by stating that while he had always favored the canal he was satisfied the precipitate passage of this bill sacrificed advantages which the United States now possessed and meant a heavy increase in cost, which would have to come out of the treasury.

# Mr. Davis for the Bill.

Mr. Davis (Fla.), a member of the committee which reported the bill, followed Mr. Hepburn with an earnest plea for its passage. He advocated the Nicaragua rather than the Panama route, and insisted that the time had now arrived when talk should cease and work begin. "We need this canal," said Mr. Davis, "for the convenience and the expansion of our commerce; we need it for the proper handling of our navy, for bringing nearer together our eastern and western shores, for the protection of our island possessions and for easy access to them. The American farmer needs it, that foreign markets may be opened up for the products of his toil; the merchant and Mr. Richardson (Ala.) also supported the

bill, arguing that the Nicaraguan was preferable in many ways to the Panama route.

Differences Between Experts. Mr. Mann (Ill.) declared that the experts who had examined the routes had differed widely. No two commissions ever had agreed either upon the cost or route, and it was therefore with some hesitancy that he accepted unreservedly the report of the latest commission. He recalled the fact that the distinguished body of engineers associated with De Lesseps expressed the opinion that a sea-level canal could be built from Colon to Panama for \$100,000,000. It had cost untold millions to prove that a sea-level canal was utterly impracticable, and it was not until 1898 that the technical commission of the Panama company re-ported in favor of a lock canal. Our isthmian commission now disagreed with the technical commission as to methods of con-

He had no doubt that later commissions would disagree with the Walker commis-sion. Mr. Mann declared that in his opinion no such dam as the Panama company proposed to build at Bohio, on the Chagres river, would ever be constructed. Yet many members honestly believed that the new offer of the Panama company should be further considered before the government pledged itself to the Nicaragua route. Mr. Mann pointed out that the estimates of the various commissions appointed to exthe various commissions appointed to ex-amine the Nicaragua route ran from \$31,-000,000 to \$180,000,000. He did not think discrepancies in the estimates could be sat-isfactorily explained on the ground of the enlargement of the plans of the canal.

the canal free of charge. The trouble with that hope was that it was rudely stifled and killed before birth by the new treaty with England, which would prevent prefer-ential discrimination in rates. He did not agree with Mr. Hepburn that the offer to sell forfeited the Panama concession.

He reviewed the Panama company's atti-tude in the past to show that it had used every effort to obstruct the construction of the Nicaragua canal, in the hope of eventually disposing of its property to the United States for millions more than it was worth. In conclusion, Mr. Mann said he did not selleve a mistake could be made in passing the pending bill.

Mr. Adams (Pa.), who opposed a similar bill at the last session on account of the then existence of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, thought that the offer of the Panama company should receive careful consideration. If the cost of the two routes were substantially equal, he contended that the Panama route was preferable, and enumerated the advantages of that route as stated in the commission's report.

Mr. Morris' Amendment.

At the conclusion of Mr. Adams' remarks Debate on the Hepburn canal bill pro- Mr. Morris (Minn.) gave notice that at the gressed in the House for practically five proper time he would offer the following amendment: "Provided, however, That if the discussion was the many questions the Panama canal, so far as constructed, and the property, rights, privileges and ing the recent offer of the Panama Canal franchises of all the corporations or perthe United States, free and clear of all in cumbrances, for a sum not exceeding \$40. Page Morris of Minnesota gave notice that the proper time he should offer an sirable political and territorial rights and privileges, as in the case of the Nicaragua route, and at no greater expense within six months from the passage of this act, then the President of the United States, if the isthmian canal commission or a ma-jority thereof shall so recommend, is hereby authorized to purchase the same, and to complete the construction of said Pan-ama canal, subject to all the conditions, provisions and limitations aforesaid. And the sum of \$50,000,000 is hereby appro-priated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated toward the proect herein contemplated." The House then at 4:55 p.m. adjourned.

## THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

#### Amendments Introduced in

the Senate. Several amendments to the proposed Philippine tariff bill have been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Mitchell. The amendments substitute for section one of the bill the provisions of the tariff bill enacted by the Philippine commission. It also provides for the admission into the Philippines of all articles from the United States at a rate amounting to 50 per cent of the rate charged on articles admitted to those islands from foreign countries. Another provision places American woods and articles manufactured from wood; meats, fish, a duty of 50 per cent of the duty required to be paid by other countries on articles imported into the United States from the Philippines. Still another amendment strikes out the provision in the pending bill requiring the payment of a tonnage tax on vessels coming into the United States from the Philippines.

#### NEW DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

# Proposed Structure for Clerks of Two

providing for a building for the Departments of State and Justice on the square bounded by Jackson place and 17th and Pennsylvania avenue and H streets. An appropriation of \$3,000,000 is made in the bill as the limit of cost of the structure, which s to be built under the supervision of the

Clearing House Currency. A bill for the incorporation of clearing houses under federal law was introduced in the house yesterday by Representative Pugsley of New York. The bill gives to one clearing house in each state the power to issue 75 per cent of its appraised value, receivable by any bank member of a clearing house at par for any debts due to it. This bill has been approved by Chas. Parsons of St. Louis, ex-president of the American Bankers' Association; by F. G. approved some of the changes made in the original draft of the protocol," answered Bank of Milwaukee, Wis., and chalrman of the executive council of the American vice presidents of the American Bankers' Association: Theodore C. Stevens of Toledo, Ohio: J. B. Thomas of Albany, Mo.: J. M. Cunningham of East Las Vegas, and by many others. The bill changes the clearing house certificates into clearing house currency, and thus makes them available for use by all the community. No change is required in the national bank act or in the money of the government. The incorporation of clearing houses simply completes the financial and monetary system of the country by including all its operations under governmental support and supervision.

# Rollins, Md., a New Suburb.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. ROLLINS, Md., January 8, 1902. The suburb known as Rollins, Md., is a new neighbor of Washington, located half a mile south of the Columbia electric railway's eastern terminus, and has just been favored by the establishment of a post office. Mr. William A. Keyser, formerly of Benning, has been appointed postmaster. The office was named in honor of the late Pinkney Rollins, the former owner of Seat

Pleasant farm, near by. Messrs. J. W. Tolson and Jordan & Richardson of Anacostia have purchased twenty-three acres of land and laid out an addition to their subdivision of Maryland Park. They are planning to erect several manufacturer that they may compete with dwellings during the coming spring. They rivals in other lands." on their new purchase, and the foreman, Mr. Wallace Cornwell of Washington, expects to begin making brick within a week or two, at the rate of about 7,000 per day. The clay has been pronounced by experts to be of unusually good quality, and the supply appears to be inexhaustible, as an artesian well near by was sunk over 300 feet without reaching the bottom of the de-

Mr. Sherman Rollins of the Post Office

Department has been suffering from an attack of neuralgia of the lungs. Among those who have recently purhased land with a view to building homes chased land with a view to building nomes here next spring are Messrs. Edward J. Wilhoite of the Western Union Telegraph Company and F. R. Trimble of the government printing office. Handsome residences are being erected by Messrs. Stanhope Henry, M. E. Robinson and John E. Morrison.

Morrison.

Mr. Clarence Murray of Frederick, county has leased the John Lee farm, with the intention of establishing a dairy.

Miss Mamie Rollins is visiting relatives in sheville, N. C.

Plans are being discussed for the opening of a road leading from Benning to this vicinity, through Kastle Park and Lincoln. Such a thorough Kastle Park and Lincoln. Such a thoroughfare would afford a much-needed outlet from Washington to the adjoining portion of the District.

A number of immense walnut logs from the farms of Mr. W. A. Lusby and others in this neighborhood were recently shipped to Europe. Some of the logs were five feet in diameter, and are said to have brought high prices in the German market.

Hearing on the Pacific Cable. The Senate committee on naval affairs with practically no change except the construction of double locks, the latest commission raised its estimate \$71,000,000. He said that the contractors who built the Chicago drainage canal on the basis of the estimates made fortunes in profits.

Mr. Hepburn had expressed the hope that American ships might be able to go through

# **CROSS-TOWN RAILWAY**

Project Advocated by East Washington Citizens' Association.

#### ADVANTAGES OF THE ROAD OUTLINED

qualization of Taxes Recommended and Resolution Adopted.

OTHER BUSINESS MATTERS

At last night's meeting of the East Washington Citizens' Association considerable attention was given the matter of street railways, a special report having been made by Chairman W. Mosby Williams of the railroad committee. The report was deoted to the mater of building a cross-town street car line, and attracted the interest of the members generally. Several members of the association were ready to move the adoption of the suggestion made in the re- power to act. port. Mr. Williams read the report, which

was as follows: "After due consideration of the subject of street railways, and the wants of the east, north, southeast and southwest sections, the committee recommends to the association that it favor the building of a crosstown road, commencing near the steamboat wharves on the Potomac river southwest thence to the Washington navy yard over any route that will be sat'sfactory to a company, and from there past the Eastern Market to 12th and H streets northeast. which will be near the American base ball grounds; thence to the railroad junction, 15th and H streets, and thence to Mt. Olivet cemetery, returning via 15th street northeast to the Washington navy yard, with a branch from 13th street and Florida avenue to 7th and U streets northwest.

#### Utility of the Road.

"This line will accommodate the very arge number of residents of Southwest Washington and river steamer passengers with a short line to the Washington navy yard and Anacostia. It will supply the growing need of that part of the city lying between 7th street southwest and the navy yard. It will enable the residents in the navy yard and all the residents of Southeast Washington to reach the Eastern Mardried fruit, grains, vegetables and seeds and forage on the free list. Another also the Northeastern Market, 12th and H amendment provides for the assessment of streets northeast. It will give quick comalso the Northeastern Market, 12th and H streets northeast. It will give quick communication from the southwest and southeast and the northeast to the Coliseum, at 13th and A streets northeast, and to the new American base ball grounds, and to what will in the future be a great railroad center, 15th and H streets northeast.

"This committee recommends that a bill be introduced in Congress requiring some street railroad company in the District of Columbia to build a line as set forth herein, and would call the attention of the association to a proposition advanced by a gentleman in this city, well versed in railroad afof the feasibility of the Washington and Annapolis electric railroad operating the route herein described. "In any recommendation made by this

association this committee will insist upon the addition of an interchangeable transfer system by all roads interested by this sug-

Chairman Williams' Suggestions. Mr. Williams said he might have added

that the matter be referred to the railroad committee to act with the members of the executive committee. The question of getting a crosstown road, he argued, is a matter of vast importance to the people of the sections through which the cars will pass. He suggested many advantages to be derived from the construction of such a road. President Smith, during the course of the discussion, said he thought one of the local street car companies would gladly take hold of the proposed road.

Mr. Shepherd Nottingham offered a reso lution to the effect that "upon all the tax-able real estate in the District of Columbia a uniform rate of tax should be levied, based upon actual value of each parcel of real estate and without regard to its use." Mr. M. I. Weller, speaking on the resolu-tion of Mr. Nottingham, said that twelve years ago the matter of inequality of as-seesments and tax rates came before the association. He said that in the county large tracts of land are held by speculators. who should be made to pay a rate of taxa-tion greater than they have been paying. Property in the county, he said, is taxed as agricultural land at the rate of \$1 on the \$100 Such portion of this land as is not used for agricultural purposes, he said should be assessed equally with that inside the city limits. He mentioned a residence on Connecticut avenue, just beyond the city limits, which property, he said, is taxed as farm land, while only a few yards away a tax of \$1.50 is paid. This, he argued, is a distinction which should not be tolerated. With an equalization of taxes, he said, the District will have sufficient finances with-

#### out having to issue bonds. Mr. Croissant Dissents.

Mr. Croissant said he could not see his way clear to vote for the resolution, for he thought a man owning agricultural land and conducting a dairy farm should not be made to pay as high a tax rate as the owners of city property.

Mr. Weller cited a number of instances to how the inequality of assessments, but this matter, he thought, will be remedied by the present board of assessors. He argued that the acreage taxation should be abolished and a uniform rate established,

ns it was prior to 1878. Mr. Croissant said he thought action on the resolution should not be taken until the matter can be more carefully considered. The question has not been before the comnittee on assessments, he said, and should he resolution pass and the taxes be colected in accordance with its provisions the mount of revenue would be increased fourfold. Mr. Croissant objected to increasing the taxes. Borrow money, he argued, as is done by other cities, and let future generations share the burden. This proposition, he said, is a business one, and it is also a

Mr. Clark said the matter before the association merely provides for an equaliza-tion of the taxes. If such equalization will increase the revenue, then let the increase Mr. Dodge said he was surprised at the

remarks of Mr Croissant. There is no other city in the world where a distinction s made such as is made in this city. That he revenues will be quadrupled, Mr. Dodge said, is out of the question. He could not understand why any person would object to an equalization of taxes, After Mr. Dodge had presented statistics n support of his claim, Mr. Croissant said

that figures can be made to say almost anything. An increase in the rate of taxation, he argued, will mean a surplus in the treasury, and then the United States government will draw on that surplus. At present, he stated, not more than 25 per cent of actual property values is taxed.

of personal tax should also be considered. He thought the tax on real estate should be made lighter and that on personal property increased.

The resolution was adopted and appropriate action will be taken by the executive committee.

it was stated, embodied the ideas of Sen-ator Hoar, expressed more than a year ago. At that time, it was explained, Sen-ator Hoar argued that the people of Wash-ington should be taxed an amount equal to the tax imposed in other well-regulated cities and that the United States should pay the balance. His resolution was

adopted.

The association took favorable action on the resolution of the Cathedral Heights Citizens' Association, transmitted last month and published in The Star at the time, which refers to the suburban electric roads and provides for an improved

Favorable action was also taken on the resolution offered at the last meeting relative to the putting down of cement sideative to the putting down of cement side-walks on East Capitol street from the Cap-ital grounds to Lincoln Park. The Com-missioners will be asked to make the im-provement as early as possible. A communication was received from the Brookland Citizens' Association asking that two members be appointed to confer with members of other organizations re-specting the matter of asking Congress for

specting the matter of asking Congress for an appropriation to carry out the plans of improving the District as already prepared. The meeting is to be held Friday evening at the office of Mr. W. J. Lambert. The association decided to adopt the suggestion and send two represents the suggestion and send two representa-

Secretary Sperry read a communication from the Northwest Citizens: Suburban Association, suggesting the formation of a central body. The matter was presented in the form of a resolution, which was re-ferred to the executive committee with

## LIBRARY FOR LAUREL.

Mr. Carnegie Offers \$10,000 for Con-struction of Building. Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

LAUREL, Md., January 7, 1902. Mayor Edward Phelps is in receipt of a communication from Mr. Andrew Carnegie offering the sum of \$10,000 for the erection and equipment of a free public library for Laurel. About three years ago Mr. Phelps sought the aid of Mr. Carnegie in behalf of a library, but the statement concerning the number of inhabitants, the industries located here and especially as to the ability of the town to provide for the maintenance of such an institution was unsatisfactory to Mr. Carnegie, and the aid was withheld. At that time a sum of \$25,000 was mentioned by Mr. Carnegie, but that sum was regarded altogether out of proportion to the size of the town. New Year day a year ago, however, Mr. Phelps journeyed to New York and had a personal interview with the philanthropist, and as the result of that interview Mayor Phelps has received the assurance of aid in the construction of such a building.

There is a proviso attached to the offer which stipulates that the town shall furnish a site, and that the sum of \$1,000 be annually provided for the maintenance of

the library building and the staff and for lighting and heating.

Promptly upon the receipt of the offer Mayor Phelps aubmitted the letter to the town council. Already Mr. Phelps has approached several well-known gentlement of the prominently connected with Loval and the staff and for the library with the staff and for lighting and the staff and for ligh prominently connected with Laurel on the subject of the maintenance of such an institution, and in every case he has met with encouragement. It is thought that an effort will be made to raise a fund of about \$20,000, the interest on which, it is thought, will yield enough to provide the stipulated sum for the maintenance of the

library. Mayor Phelps is sanguine of easily Early yesterday morning Capt. J. R. Griffith of the local police force espied a man forcing an entrance into the railroad station at this point. Stealthily creeping up on the intruder he covered him with his revolver and compelled him to surrender. After yielding himself the man claimed he was only endeavoring to find a place in which to sleep and at the same time be protected from the severe cold. The early morning passengers to Washington and Baltimore on arriving at the station saw the doughty captain caimly sitting on one of the benches in the waiting room, with an immense six shooter resting on his arm for use in case of emergency, while his prisoner, heavily ironed, sat near by. Being arraigned before Charles Tavenner, instice of the peace, a sentence of three months in the "cut" was pronounced.

# Boyd's and Vicinity.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. BOYD'S, Md., January 6, 1902. The remains of Mrs. Mary E. Young, who died at Buck Lodge Friday morning of paralysis, were interred in the Presbyterian cemetery here this morning at 11 o'clock. A large crowd of friends followed the remains to their last resting place. Rev. Robert L. McNair preached the funeral sermon. Messrs. Mahlon T. Lewis, Chas. T. Kingsbury, Jas. P. Gott, Jas. W. Daroy, Remus Darby and Andrew Small, all old friends of the deceased, acted as pallbear-

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is making some improveemnts along its tracks at Sugar Loaf siding, on this branch of their line, near Washington Junction. The tracks for a quarter of a mile on each side of this siding are being raised from six inches to nearly three feet in places in order to make it of uniform height with its new cut-off which will tap this branch at that point. The cut-off ex-tends from Sugar Loaf siding on the Metro-politan branch, just east of Washington Junction to Adamstown on the old main line, a distance of about six miles, and is a single track to be used exclusively by freight trains.

Mr. Marion Moriarty, son of Mrs. Mahlon T. Lewis of this place, has returned to als home here and is confined to his bed with billious fever. His condition is reported to be somewhat improved. Mr. Moriarty has been connected with some steel companies In Newport News, Va., and Washington, N. C., but sold out a few weeks ago.

Misses Susie Willson and Anita Collins of Pennsboro, W. Va., who have been spending a few weeks with Miss Sallie Maughlin of this place, returned to their home today.

Mrs. Mary Larman died at her home, about three miles north of Boyd's, last night, aged nearly sixty-eight years. Mrs. Larman had been a sufferer for some time with an acute case of indigestion, bringing with an acute case of indigestion, bringing on a severe case of heart trouble, which ended in her death, as stated. Mrs. Larman was the wife of the late Charles Larman, and had been a resident of this locality ever since her birth. She is survived by four sons—John Larman, who is an employe of the Metropolitan street railway in Washington, and George, Richard and Charles, farmers, residing here, and three daughters—Mrs. Sallie Ogle of West Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Jennie Stunkle of Point of Rocks, Frederick county, and Mrs. Ella Stunkle of Tuscarora, Frederick county. Mrs. Larman's remains will be interred in Monocacy cemetery at Beallsville, this Monocacy cemetery at Beallsville, this county, beside the remains of her late hus-

band, Wednesday next.
The District Commissioners have closed their quarries at Dickerson's, this county, for the winter. The mills will be closed until March 15. The closing down of the works throws out of employment about thirty-five laborers.

Navy Department Measures. The Secretary of the Navy has prepared

The Secretary of the Navy has prepared for submission to Congress a bill providing for the establishment of a naval training station on the Great Lakes. A pending bill before the House already provides for the erection of such a station at Milwaukee, but the department's bill leaves the location to be fixed by a board of naval officers. The station is projected on lines like the station at Yerber Buens Island in San Francisco harbor.

#### ness and sickness, and she says with a sigh of envy and regret, "I wish I were well." Wishing will not make any "Dr. Pierce's Favorite woman well, but from wishing one may pass **Prescription Raised Me** to willing, and directly a woman wills to be from a Sick-bed." well she looks for the means by which health may be attained. "Your 'Favorite Prescrip-

When a sick woman asks "How can I regain my health?" the next question she will ask is "How have other sick women been made healthy?" and to that question there is one unanimous answer from hundreds of thousands of healthy, happy women: "We were weak and were made strong, we were sick and were made well by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription." The merit of this medicine rests entirely upon its cures of womanly diseases. It has cured and is curing every form of womanly diseases curable by medicine; and very often it cures forms of womanly disease which local physicians pronounce incurable except by a surgical operation. It was so in the case of Miss Ratz. It has been so in a great many other cases. "Favorite Prescription" cures in ninety-eight per cent. of cases, or in other terms, it cures forty-nine out of fifty women who give it a fair and faithful trial.

is gone. I am glad to give my testimony, and shall always recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription to women who are in need of it." It would be worse than foolish to claim for "Favorite Prescription" such power to cure if that claim could not be supported by the living witnesses, the women who have been cured. The number of these witnesses is legion. There are women among this great army of the cured who were sufferers from irregularity-dreading each recurring month because it brought days of misery and prostration. To-day they are in the full enjoyment of health. There are other women who were suffering from weakening drains; others still who writhed, scorched by the fire of inflammation, felt the pains of ulceration and knew the possibilities of suffering expressed in that familiar term, female weakness. To-day they are enjoying perfect womanly health. No more bearing-down pains. No more headache, backache, nervousness and

tion' is a truly wonderful med-

icine," writes Miss Hattie C.

Ratz, Secretary of Brooklyn

'Frauenverein,' residing at 512

7th Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

It raised me from a sick-bed

when the doctor decided that

nothing but an operation would

give me relief. Words seem,

weak to express my gratitude

for life looks dark when health

sleeplessness. They are perfectly and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Can any woman afford to neglect such a means of cure for womanly diseases? If you are sick; if you suffer from irregularity unhealthy drains, inflammation, ulceration or female weakness, give "Favorite Prescription" a fair trial. There is only one chance in fifty that you fail of a complete cure. There is no chance that you fail of benefit, for "Favorite Prescription" always helps, and almost always cures.

Weak and sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

If you are led to the purchase of "Favorite Prescription" because of its remarkable cures of other women, do not accept an unproved substitute.

FREE, Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Advisor, oloth binding, is sent FREE on receipt of 31 onecent stamps to pay expense of mailing ONLY. For book in paper covers send only 21 stamps.

Address

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

#### MCKINLEY DAY JANUARY 29. Gov. Nash of Ohio Invites Other States

Every governor in the United States has been invited by Gov. George K. Nash, the chairman of the Ohio Auxiliary of the Mc-Kinley National Memorial Association to isene an appeal to the citizens of his state or territory to set aside January 20, McKinley's birthday, as "McKinley day." This action was brought about by the desire of the committee to make the day one of universal observance. Gov. Nash has stated that he does not wish it understood that McKinley day shall be confined to Ohio, but to the whole country in which he was so generally loved and

esteemed.

By the issuing of a proclamation in each state similar to that issued in Ohio the affair will become one of national importance and the effects will be far reaching. In the opinion of the association the inauguration of January 20 as a day of observance will eventually make ti a cirtual holiday, as Washington's and Lincoln's birthday, as Washington's and Lincoln's birth-days, and it is thought that no state will fall to respond to the request. Following the telegram by Gov. Nash to the governors of the states and territories one was sent to the same governors by Judge W. R. Day, president of the national association, indersing the plan and requesting that Mc-Kinley's birthday be recognized in the schools and churches by special exercises.

crat, resigned. He beat Perry Belmont, the regular democratic candidate, by 394 votes, Lessler, 7,677; Belmont, 7,283.

The rest of the vote was: Ward, social

democrat, 10% Lindlinger, independent democrat, 135, and Bennett, Greater New York democracy, 182. The seventh congressional district 's made up of Richmond borough (Staten Island) and thirty election districts in the extreme lower end of this city. There were five candidates in the field-Perry Belmont, democrat; Montague Lessler, republican; Christopher Ward, social democrat; Fritz Lindlinger, independent democrat, and Jno. E. Bennett. Greater New York democracy. Belmont and Lessler were the chief candi-

dates, however.

There was a contest over the democratic nomination between Mr. Belmont and Joseph F. O'Grady, each of whom declared himself to be the regularly chosen nominee. Justice Scott of the supreme court decided in favor of Belmont, and O'Grady and Lindinger, who had announced himself as an independent democratic candidate, thereupon withdrew. Lindinger withdrew too late to have his name stricken from the official ballet.

The Secretary of the Navy has prepared days, and it is thought that no state will fail to respond to the request. Following for the establishment of a naval training station on the Great Lakes. A pending bill to respond to the resolution was changed to read, "that upon all the taxable real estate in the District of Columbia a uniform rate of tax should be levied."

Mr. Shleids said he thought the question of personal tax should also be considered. He thought the tax on real estate should be made lighter and that on personal property increased.

The resolution was adopted and appropriate action will be taken by the executive committee.

Mr. Dodge presented a resolution, which, and the property of the Navy has prepared days, and it is thought that no state will fail to respond to the request Following fail to respond to the request. Following fail to respond to the request. Following fail to respond to the request. Following fail to respond to the request Following fail to respond to the request. Following fail to respond to the request product of the states and territories one was sent to the same governors by Judge W. Pay, president of the national association, indorsing the plan and requesting that McCullough announced that he had discovered a plan of wholesale colonization. During to the states and churches by special exercises.

PERRY BELMONT DEFEATED.

Monther District of columbia a uniform rate of the hazable real estate should be made lighter and that on personal property increased.

The resolution was adopted and appropriate action will be taken by the executive for a term of eight fail to respond to the request Following was said the thought the days. The fail to respond to the request property for the states and territories one was sent to the same governors by Judge W. Pay, president of the national association, indorsing the plan and r

TROUBLE OVER FINANCES.

Value of Mexican Dollars Still Agitates Manila Merchants.

A dispatch from Manila yesterday says: Numerous meetings of merchants and others have been held recently, at which resolutions were passed urgently requesting congressional action to meet the financial situation here. Since the ratio was officially changed, January 1, for the first quarter of 1902, to be \$2.10 Mexican silver to one American gold dollar, business transactions of any sort have become difficult, The majority of the business houses have raised their prices 5 to 10 per cent, and some houses refuse to accept any but American coins, which are difficult to obtain owing to the vast speculative shipments of coin during the past few months. Some banks refuse to recognize the gov-ernment ratio and are fixing their own ratio at one American gold dollar to two Mexi-can silver dollars. Even the government's American employes, whose salaries are payable in Mexican dollars, object to the change, owing to the large increase in

The leading banks refuse to handle gov-The leading banks refuse to handle government checks, not because they have any doubt of obtaining the money, but because of the frequent long delays over trifling irregularities. The postal authorities refuse to accept Mexican dollars for American dollars at any ratio.

Commissioner Ide, who has been in the hospital suffering from dysentery, is going to Japan on a two months' vacation.

Proposed Leave of Absence

Senator Elkins has introduced a bill granting leaves of absence of fifteen days to employes of navy yards, gun factories, arsenals and ordnance depots of the gove